

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHOD

This chapter presents research methodology. It covers research design, research subject, research instruments, data collection, and data analysis. Each section will be explained below.

3.1 Research Design

The research design is the researcher's plan to proceed and to gain an understanding some phenomenon in its context (Ary, Jacobs and Sorensen, 2010). There are two classification of research approach: qualitative and quantitative. This study is using qualitative approach. Ary et al (2010) says that one of the major characteristics of qualitative approach is descriptive data obtained from the subjects' experiences and perspectives. Descriptive data collected taken in the form of words or pictures rather than numbers (Bogdan and Biklen 2007).

One of kinds in qualitative research is descriptive. It is used to get the data in forms of words or picture from interview, documents, and field notes. This study focuses on describing the perceptions of English Language Education Department students' University of Muhammadiyah Malang toward additional learning English language resources via *Schoology*. Hence, the result of the study will be about students' perspective on the advantages and disadvantages about additional learning English resources *Schoology*.

3.2 Research Participants

The object of this research was English Language Education Department students in University of Muhammadiyah Malang who have used *Schoology*. This

subjects are chosen because in this Department, some lecturers used *Schoology*. By the time of this study conducted, those lecturers did not use *Schoology* anymore. Consequently, snowball sampling is considered appropriate technique to find the participants. Snowball sampling is a special nonprobability method e for developing a research sample where existing subjects recruit future subjects from among their acquaintances. The term "snowball sampling" reflects an analogy to a snowball increasing in size as it rolls downhill (David, 2008). The previous students taught by using *Schoology* are contacted and they will be asked to mention their friends at the same class who also experienced having *Schoology* and contacted to get bigger number of participants. The number of participants in this research was 79 students from English Language Education Department who filled the questionnaire. Then, 20 of them will be the respondents of interview. The classes of the participant used *Schoology* as a learning management system by checking students' attendance, giving feedback, giving and submitting assignment, and sharing learning material. Mostly, the participants' English language proficiency are in the same level of English proficiency which is intermediate.

3.3 Data Collection

In this point, the writer discusses about data collection which includes instrument and procedures of data collection.

3.3.1 Instrument

1. Questionnaire

The researcher collected the data by distributing the questionnaire through Google sheet and sending the questionnaire directly to the participants.

Questionnaires is one of the tools for acquiring information on perception (Bird, 2009). There are 4 points of *Schoolology* that will be elaborated in questionnaire: the benefits of using online learning resources as well as the disadvantages. There are 15 questions in the questionnaire and students are asked to rate it by using the Likert scale: strongly disagree, neutral, disagree, agree, and strongly agree.

2. Interview

Second, interview is conducted after the researcher got the questionnaire backs from the participants.

Bogdan and Biklen (1998:93) state that an interview is a purposeful conversation, usually between two people but sometimes involving more. Generally, there were three kinds of interview. They were; structured interview, unstructured interview, and semi-structured interview. In this study, researcher used semi-structured interview. The participant of this interview was students who have returned back the questionnaire the interview began with small talk. Then, it continued with talking about the main topics of interview.

Bogdan and Biklen (1998:95) mentioned “Good interviews are those in which the subject are at ease and talk freely about their points of view. The data which are obtained from interview reveal the respondents’ perspective. The transcription will be made after the interview.

3.3.2 Procedures of the Data Collection

1. Developing the questionnaire using Likert scale

Likert scale is a way to construct scales using items by Rensis Likert which the respondent is asked about their agreement level with a statement: strongly disagree, disagree, neutral, agree, and strongly agree., There are 15 statements related to the students' perspective on advantages and disadvantages about *Schoology* as additional learning English resources which have to be answered by the participants.

2. Distributing the questionnaire to participants. The researcher distributed the questionnaire to the participants by using snowball sampling technique.
3. The writer conducts interview to verify the data obtained previously. The writer interviews number of the participants by using semi-structured interview. During interview, audio recording is used in order to help the writer in analyzing the interview.

3.4 Data Analysis

1. Gathering all data about this research through questionnaire and interview and doing transcription from the interview result and descriptive statistics for the questionnaires.
2. Reviewing the data and reducing unnecessary data obtained from the interview. The writer only takes important data related to the students' perspectives about advantages and disadvantages of *Schoology*.
3. Collating the result from questionnaire and interview
4. Display the data based on the research questions

5. Drawing conclusion.

